Blast Noise Data,'' Technical Report E–42 CERL, June 1974 (NTIS), see table 7–1).

(b) Technical assistance to include field surveys and the preparation of environmental noise pollution evaluations relating to health and welfare considerations of all types of environmental noise problems can be provided by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency. Requests for assistance should be sent to Commander, U.S. Army Health Services Command (HSC-PA), Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234. This assistance includes—

(1) The evaluation of existing or potential noise problems which are evidenced by complaints, litigation, or official inquiries;

(2) The assessment of those situations where existing or proposed civilian-community actions may adversely impact noise-sensitive areas located on Army installations;

(3) The assessment of those situations where a proposed civilian community action may be adversely impacted from an ongoing Army activity;

(4) The recommendation of measures to mitigate an existing or potential adverse noise impact;

(5) The evaluation of Department of the Army activities to ensure that they comply with applicable noise standards and regulations; and

(6) The conduct of environmental noise assessments as input to EIS's excluding all projects involving land management and acquisition.

(c) Technical assistance, such as information and technical documents, is also available from the EPA. Inquiries may be sent directly to EPA Office of Noise Abatement & Control, Washington, DC 20460, or to the noise representative in the respective EPA Region (see fig. 9–1 and table 9–3).

§ 650.171 Noise sources.

Common sources of environmental noise produced by military activities that may require some form of noise control include—

(a) Aircraft operations and training.

(b) Vehicles (combat and noncombat) operations and training.

(c) Weapons firing, explosives and demolition operations and training (blast noise, § 650.169(d)).

(d) Fixed noise sources (power plants and generators, manufacturing plants, industrial facilities, carpenter shops, dynamometer buildings etc.)

(e) Electrical and electronic equipment.

(f) Construction equipment operations and training.

(g) Recreational activities (e.g., snowmobiles, trailbikes, etc.)

(h) All other noise sources that exceed 55 dBA measured at a distance of 50 feet from the source.

§ 650.172 Noise control.

(a) Control of new and existing sources of environmental noise can normally be achieved by applying singly or in combination noise reduction at the source, altering the path of noise, and noise reduction at the receptor site. Further, low-noise-emission products and equipment will be acquired wherever possible.

(b) Engineering noise controls, establishment of noise buffer zones, site design and building construction for noise control, and similar land use planning techniques will be employed in the siting and design of new military structures and facilities.

(c) Projects and resources required to control sources of environmental noise, reported in accordance with § 650.166, will be programed and budgeted using established procedures.

(d) To preclude the need for expensive engineering noise reduction techniques, the impact of environmental noise should be integrated into military land use planning. Attention will be given such matters in the master planning process (AR 210–20) with particular emphasis on—

(1) Routes of high volume traffic flow.

(2) Family housing area locations.

(3) Location of off-post residential areas.

(4) Sites of hospital complexes.

(5) Sites for on-post and off-post school facilities.

(6) Sites for new ranges, impact areas and airfields.

(e) The identification of critical noise rating contours at an installation for the purpose of aiding in land use planning will be a required component of each installation master plan (AR 210–